## PATIENCE.

Be patient! Easy words to speak While plenty fills the cup of life, While health brings roses to the cheel And far removed are care and strife.

Falling so gliby from the tongue Of those—I often think of this— Whom suffering has never wrung. Who scarcely know what patience is.

Be patient! When the suff'rer lies

Prostrate beneath some fell disease, and longs, through torturing agonies, Only for one short hour of ease. Be patient! When the weary brain

Is racked with thought and anxious care And troubles in an endless train Seem almost more than it can bear. To feel the torture of delay
The agony of hope deferred;
To labor still from day to day
The prize unwon, the prayer unheard;

And still to hope and strive and wait
The due reward of fortune's kiss—
This is to almost conquer fate,
This is to learn what patience is.

Despair not! though the clouds are dark,

And storm and danger veil the sky; Let fate and courage guide thy bark, The storm will pass, the port is nigh.

Be patient! and the tide will turn. Shadows will flee before the sun: These are the hopes that live and burn To light us till our work is done. -All The Year Round.



linghast, to marry again, he having when he married Jerusha Crocker. been a widower for thirteen months. Miss Margaret Parker, the school-

fact, and Mr. Tillinghast, the clergyman, was rather depressed as he thought he never was happy, and how lonely he upon the second. "They are as busy must be now that he has not even her. with my affairs," he said to himself, "as they were twenty years ago." He had to herself, and tied up the letters and not been happy as a married man, truth to tell. Mrs Tillinghast meant to be a good woman, and she had written tracts school stove.

and could have written his sermons Meanwhile Rev. Martin Tillinghast for him, and she thought herself a very sucritorious person. But she had not had the virtue of meekness, and she wife, it was well for her mother's fam-ily, her brothers and sisters, even her of a probable suitor for the hand of tive as to the fact that he ought to re- five years his senior, and the last woman sign the lusts of this world. When his he would have chosen. dinner was not good he felt nearer to Heaven than when it was, and he slept day, its Battle-of-Bunker-Hill day, its upon a bed of husks interspersed with summer vacation, its harvest homemany fragments of cobs, rather rejoic- all enlivened the congregation, and ing in its hardness. Jerusha was, he should have cheered the pastor, but he knew, worthy. She taught Sabbath was low-spirited. It was expected of school. She was of value in the choir. him to take a wife, and he dreaded That she was unusually plain, and that good Mrs. Mapleson, whose wheezy he felt uncomfortable in her company laugh annoyed him, and who was not made him feel sure that she was the always grammatical. However, he very wife for him. He proposed in felt that he had gone too far to draw form, was accepted without enthusi- back, and he had resolved to propose. asm, and had had fourteen years of The widow might refuse him, after all anything but peace and comfort. His He could only hope for that, and then, home shone with cleanliness, it is true, feeling that he could not stay at home and his wife was a sort of shining light in religious circles, but his "ways" troubled her-his near-sighted awkwardness, his mild abstraction—just as he was troubled by her continual advice and reproof, the clump of her inevitably heavy shoes all over the house, and her shrill voice, rebuking the servants, or remarking on his scattered papers, wandering slippers and bedaubed inkstand, and the smears his scant but oily hair made on the chairbacks, while the protecting "tidies" had dropped upon his stooping shoul-

They never had a quarrel, and when she died he had the comfort which fong suffering with much patience must give But he did not want to marry again; and who can wonder?

He sat over his tea long enough to have eaten a state dinner that evening. and he thought of what Deacon Philline had said and of what Elder Brown had hinted, laughing and rubbing his hands as he spoke. But he was not sure that a man might not be very happy on this earth, and still ready for the next, as he used to be in those old days when they had married him to Jerusha. At least, if he must marry, he said he would take a wife who face and manner pleased him-one he liked.

And his thin face flushed as he thought-for there had been a throttled romance in his life, and it was comin to, getting its breath again after long years of unconsciousness.

"Peggy Parker teaches the Honeylale school yet," he said, softly. saw her name in last year's report. suppose she sees mine occasionally. I-

He did not say exactly what he "wonered," but he neither read wise books nor wrote his Sunday's sermon that evening, and late at night sat at his deak writing a letter, which must have been yery difficult to compose, for the fragments of those he had already written and destroyed filled his waste-paper basket. The envelope with which he finally covered his production was ad-

MIRS MARGARET PARKER.

lowing day—the beginning of spring, a new season of fresh life!

Was there ever yet a schoolboy too good to send his teacher a comic picture n April Fool's day?
Certainly Miss Margaret Parker's cholars were not, and she knew it. She was aware of what was in store her, and had made up her mind what to do before she entered the school doors on the 1st of April, 1891.

The boys were assembled in full corce. The girls also, but Miss Parker knew very well that the girls were innocent of pictures drawn by themselves. The pile of thin, coarse envelopes upon her desk were none of them addressed by the girls. She smiled upon them approvingly and took her

The boys looked at her with restless, conscious eyes, as she lifted the envelopes one by one. Through each she saw the blotches of crayon and gaudy color which revealed its contents. The postman had left them on the desk, for each bore its proper stamp properly canceled, but the crooked handwriting of the addresses was familiar enough

and called to a meek little girl in the first row.

"Bessie Guy, put this rubbish in the The child obeyed. The disappointed

boys grew solemn. Miss Parker tooked happier.
"There's another, Miss Parker," said the mild little girl, pointing to a misdictionary. Margaret put out her hand

and took it up. It was a letter in a neat, cream-tinted envelope, directed in a beautiful hand. "Ne, this is something else," she said, and opened it The first words that hobbling cut of the room. The old met her eye were these: "April 1st," woman followed with a flaming counand crushing it in her hand, she said, a tenance. Peter was heard to shriek little sharply: "Take it with the rest. Bessle." It stung her to see a hand

older than a schoolboy's in this letter,

though she was not an ill-tempered person. It was Rev. Martin Tillinghast's letter that went, unread, into the stove; and he waited in vain for an answer for many weeks: but it was curious that just about that time Margaret Parthings had been ker found herself thinking a good deal done in Honey- about a time, fifteen years ago, when she dale on that wasseventeen and young Martin Til-thirty-first day linghast seemed to be so fond of her. of March. The Shedid whatshe had not done for a long trustees of the while; she took down from a high shelf school had resolved that the school a little box, with two letters, a lock of stove was too small, and had voted a hair, and a pretty pink and blue valennew one; and the gentlemen most in- tine in a lace paper envelope in it, and terested in the welfare of Honeydale she thought over all he had said, and church and taken upon themselves to remembered what people told her of advise their minister, Rev. Martin Til- the influences brought to bear on him

"I think he was fond of me," she sighed, "and I'm afraid I was too fond teacher, was rejoicing over the first of him to forget him; but he must have been weaker than I knew. I am sure must be now that he has not even her. I wonder-" Here she dropped talking put the box away, never guessing what she had consigned to the flames of the

decided that Margaret scorned to answer him, and gave a verdiet against himself of: "It served me right." had had what her successive servants When his advisers spoke again of matcalled a way of nagging. When her rimony he agreed with them in a gentract-writing, her playing on the melo- eral way that it would be well to make deen and her general manner had a choice. He was still hoping for an caused the deacons and elders to decide answer—hoping against hope; but he that she was just the girl for a minis-ter's wife, and they had resolved to the Widow Mapleson as a fine woman hint to their young pastor, Mr. Tilling- and a perfect wife for a minister, he hast, that Squire Rutter's granddaugh- agreed with them, and by degrees, adter would be an excellent minister's vised, pushed, beckoned by all his wellold grandfather. Martin Tillinghast that worthy dame, whose waist was was very zealous just then, very posi- full thirty inches about, and who was

> The year passed slowly. Its May and think, he took his pocket Bible and went down into the village to visit the lame cobbler, Jack Simms, and his old wife, and read a chapter to them. He found the cottage draughty, as it was warm as need be, and the old folks sitting before a fire which roared in a

> rather large stove. "You see us comfortable, Mr. Tillnghast," said Simms, gleefully. "We've had a present. Miss Parker, the schoolma'am, has been a-working for us, bless her. She went and got the school-board to give us the old stove that was took down, because it



"TAKE IT WITH THE BEST."

was too small, and a lot of folks to contribbit for our winter's coal. She gave us a pair of blankets herself. She's a good lady, she is, and never a cent will I charge her for mendin' her shoes. There she sot yesterday a-lookin' like an angel, while she told us of

"I'm glad to hear it," said Rev. Mar tin Tillinghast, rather vaguely.
"There's a lot of old pipe. They sent it all to us," said the wife, laughing.

"A mile of it, I reckon. The tin-man said he'd buy it if we'd clean it. So my grandson Peter's at it now. You can ee him from the window." The pastor looked through the small panes at the little red-haired boy, with

sooty face and hands, with as much And so be glanced at the calendar for the day of the month, a happy idea oction to bird, and he dated it the fel
apparent interest as though he were a did you do?" He—"That's like a woman. How could it have been a thinking of something very different; and then opened his lible and legan thing we did"—Inter Gosan.

the first chapter of Job, which good people are fond of reading to those who have had trouble; and the cobbler and his wife were listening intently, when a rap came at the door and it was

pushed open. "May I come in?" said a soft voice; and a lady in a gray cloak entered.

The minister looked up from his page. It was too late for the lady to retreat with dignity.

"Go on with your reading, sir, and let me be one of your audience," she said, calmly, as she took her seat. And so the two old lovers met face to face again, for it was Margaret Parker who had entered. She sat in her gray cloak opposite the reader, and her face grew a little paler. But the Bible shock in als hand, and he dared not look up after her first bow. Had it been any-thing but the sacred volume, he could not have gone on, and, as it was, I am afraid he did hot know what he was reading, even while his lips were uttering Job's oft-quoted speech: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken awar. Blessed be the name of the Lord," and

with them he closed the book. "Those impertinent boys," she said confusedly. "I am glad to see you so to herself, as she gathered the letters comfortable. It was kind of—" "Grandmother," shouted a voice from

the kitchen door. "Don't yell so, child," replied the grandmother.

Tve got to. I'm too black to come in," howled Peter from afar. "There's letter up the stove-pipe. It's all soot, but I've read it. It's to Miss Parker, from Mr. Tallinghast."

"Hold your tongue, Peter," cried the old man "Oh, granny, it's a love-letter from

the minister," cried Peter. "Hold your tongue, or I'll be the death of you!" should the coobler, for mercy. The minister stood opposite to Mar-

garet. They were alone. "You might have answered it, even if you burnt it," be said, reproachfully. "Indeed," said Margaret, "I do not

know what you all mean.' presume," replied Mr. Tilling-



"YOU NEVER READ THAT LETTER, PEGGY.

wrote to you last Murch that Peter has found in the pipe of the school stove." "I have not had any letter from you, Mr. Tillinghast," said Margaret. But as she spoke a remembrance of the morning of the 1st of April dawned upon her. "If I burned one," she added, "it was quite by accident. I do remember of burning some-some pa-

And just then the old people toddled in together.

"I've taken my slipper to Peter," said the old woman, "and his grand-father is cutting a switch for him; and here, miss, is the letter. I've wrapped gloves. And I pray you both forgive the lad, for he's but young."

"I owe him no grudge," said the minister, with a sparkling eye. "No more flogging, please. Miss Parker, I think we go the same way. Good-by, friends." And so the two walked out of the little house together.

The shadows were long upon the road, for the winter evening was setting in. He drew close to her and looked down into her face. "You never read that letter, Peggy?"

"No," she answered, in a whisper. "But you know what is in it very well," said the man. "'Many waters cannot quench love, nor the seas drown it. If a man should give all the sub stance of his house for love it should be utterly condemned."

They walked on side by side. After awhile he took her hand and drew it through his arm, and she let it lie

And so the minister has a wife and the parsonage a mistress, and everyone is quite content; for good, fat Mrs. Mapleson had never dreamed of his intentions, or of mafrimony. And old Mrs. Simms was beyond measure astonished when the scapegrace Peter was engaged as odd boy at the parson-

age.
"Few would have forgiven you as they have, Peter," she said to her "Mind you do your duty." But duty is what Peter would have shirked.-N. Y. Ledger.

Which Was the Bill?

There is an old story about an artist who got down to his last dollar. There is nothing unusual in the story so far, as all artists are aware, but he made a unique disposal of the greenback. He put a coat of paint and sizing on a board, laid the bill down and turned up a corner or two, pressed it firmly down and gave the whole a couple of coats of varnish. He then placed it on exhibition for a nominal sum in some store, and finally disposed of the wonderful "painting" for a good round

The Idler was reminded of this legend by the exhibition last week in a Washington street eigar store window. It was a slab of wood, on which appeared, one above the other, apparentv two one dollar bills. Above them is a legend running: "There is only one bill. Which is it?" The most careful scratiny failed to detect the real from the painted.-Boston Post.

-Dew is the greatest respecter of colors. To prove this take pieces of glass or boards and paint them red, cellow, green and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, that the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be left perfectly dry.

-"Did you have a pleasant evening at Gayboy's?" He-"Glorious." "What

BILL VETOED.

Message From the President on the Seigniorage Coinage Bill.

The Masure Returned to Congress Dis approved—The Grounds for the President's Action Stated In

ing is the full text of the president's message vetoing the Bland seigniorage TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -I feature without my approval house bill No. 486, entitled "An act directing the colonge of the silver builton held in the treasury and for other

Washington, March 29. - The follow-

purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of canares the have My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill, would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise at opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbilds the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

tect and promote the general interests of our people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its everity and disastrous confequence. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal ability. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force, which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver builton and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent responsible for quignidition. This led to the repeal, in the first day of November, issay of this stautory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our reput receptation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver-purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unery has nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver-purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unsistakubly apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated, and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The whoels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence; nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision foreing silver buillion purchases: that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, returning fatth and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight scribally threatined. This proposed legiciation

sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seribusly threatened. This proposed legislation is so related to the currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the burchase of sliver by the government, that a giance at such conditions, and a partial review of the law referred to may not be unprofitable. Between the lith day of August, 1890, when the law became operative, and the list day of November, 1863, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the secretary of the treasury more than 188,000,000 ounces of silver buillion. In payment for this buillion the government issued it treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly \$156,000,000, which notes were immediately added to the currency in circulation among our people. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly slipniated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received might be reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the helders these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin in the

to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or sliver coin in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury; but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than 28,000,00 ounces the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be thereafter coined as might to necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase, and that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and pate into the treasury."

This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the government as should remain, after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the party of the control of the coin as many standard silver dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the coin as many standard silver dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the coin as many standard silver dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the coin as many standard silver dollars as found caulin number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the coin as many standard silver dollars as whold equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the grown the coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represe

reasury notes now outstanding and in circula-ion amount to \$152,951.289, and although there treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation amount to \$152,951,289, and although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the so-called gain or seignforage, as above defined, which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass, has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make, when coined, 55,56,681 standard silver dollars. Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of

such redemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals.

If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repeated the provision under which the buillon now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "meintenance of the parity

the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The secretary of the treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only promptly complied with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, a continuation of such redemption. The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First—The government has purchased, and

First—The government has purchased, and tow has on hand, sufficient silver builion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver builion, and enough besides to coin, as a gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional stanuard silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,261,260. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receiveable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were delinerately attached to these notes at the time of their issue, they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of anxiety for their redemption.

Having referred to some incidents which is Second-There are outstanding and now is

their redemption.

Having referred to some incidents which deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum to carry the act into effect.

one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect.

The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the sliver bullion in the treasury which represents the so-called gain or seign-iorage, or which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seign-iorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs that the money so coined, or the certificates issued thereon, shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it, the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, issue sliver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

The second section directs that so soon as possible after the collarge of this seignlorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be colled into legal-tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the borrowed \$50 more from a relative, be borrowed \$50 more from a r

certificates shall be Issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section, that the art shall not be consistuad to change existing laws relisting to the legal tender character or mode of redemiption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be coined.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Rearly stretty senjence presents uncertainty and invites confirtiversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is depending faulty in this respect, and it is expecially faulty in this respect, and it is expected for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain or seignlorage, as it is called, into standard dollars; and yet there is positive by nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now subnorised under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called, for money faster than the seignlorage builting could actually to coined, to permit the issue of silver cortificates in Advance of such coinage, but its language would seem to permit the issue of silver cortificates in Advance of such coinage, but its language would seem to permit the issue of such the would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section if which would not represent an onnee of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section in the treasury of the treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of alw so uncertain and confused tenor. I am not, however, willing to rest my objection to his section solely on these. In my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provise for the maintenance in ou

to be found in legislation affecting subjects of important and far-reaching as our finances and currency.

In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section I chall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver builton will continue to be redeemed as here-tofore in silver or gold at the option of the holders; and that if when they are offered for redemption, or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury of the destroyed and silver certificates to an amount be substituted. I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation, treasury notes, which are legal tender for all debts public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates which, whatever may be their character and declaration, will have none of these qualities. In an interpretation of this result and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury. However, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must chapse before the coincase along time must chapse before an unna

ver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I can not conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circuintion, and especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

This leads me to currestly present the de-

This leads me to carnestly present the desirability of granting to the secretary of the treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve, when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such confused condition, and our financial a position, that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the builton seigniorage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the recretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest, under authority, in substitution of that now existing, and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will accord to silver its proper place in our currency; but in the meantime I am extremely solicitions

proper place in our currency; but in the meantime I am extremely solicitious that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discourage ment to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 29, 1891.

## ROBBERS ARRESTED

By Farmers and Turned Over to the Po-

CLEVELAND, O., March 30 .- Early vesterday morning six men entered the Lake Shore station at Olmsted Falls, bound and gagged the operator, and attempted to blow open the safe. Two farmers, hearing the noise of the exolosion, came to the rescue of the operator with guns. Several shots were fired and the robbers took to their heels.

An armed posse was quickly organized and the fleeing men were pursued. They were overtaken six miles from the scene of their 'operations,

and captured after a sharp fight. The prisoners were taken to Rockport station and placed under guard while word was sent to Cleveland. An engine and box-car answered the sumnons, and the prisoners were quickly brought to this city and turned over to the police. They registered as James Burns, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas Donavan, of Syracuse, N. Y.; David Barrett, of Stamford, Conn.; Frank Spencer, of Pittsburgh; James Noble, of St. Louis, and John Kane, of Corey, Pa. Nine other men were arrested at Olmsted on suspicion.

A DRUMMER IN TROUBLE. He Pawns His Samples and Blows in the

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20 .- John Birnstein, a drummer for Morris Epenstein & Bro., jewelers, of Chicago, is in jail, having pawned all of his samples, valued at over \$1,200, for \$250, which he lost on the green cloth in one of the joints down on the line.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-"Revenge is sweet," but it almost lways sours before it is digested -Galveston News.

-Blood will tell: nobody criticises your faults quicker than your own blood-relations.—Truth.

-"What makes some girls look young so long?" "The men are to blame. They won't propose."-Life's Calen-

dar. -Hojack-"The sparrow is a very courageous bird." Tomdik-"Non-Any restaurant keeper ean

make him quail."—Life.

—"Why does De Toper attend every temperance meeting in town?" "Because that's the only place where his creditors don't look for him."—Hallo. -Miss Tweed-"That Mrs. Chirp is horrid: I don't believe she can keep anything:" "O, yes, she keeps telling everything she hears."—Inter Ocean.

- A naturalist says that the ant is the most pugnacious of all created beings. This must be why the poet remarked, "Go to the ant, thou slugger."-N. Y. Tribune.

-Minister-"Speak mildly to the erring, Miss De Trop. All men are your brothers, you know." Miss De Trop-"O, I don't say that to every one, you know."-Detroit Tribune.
-Delia-"Yes, and while we were

abroad we visited what they call a gailibling hell." Celia—'Did you? Tell me what was it like?" Delia—''I thought it was just nearenly."-Bos-

ton Trunscript. -Expressions of great surprise are hardly in good form, yet when some poor penniless fellow marries a rich farmer's doughter people may be par-doned for saying, "For the land's sake!"

-Buffalo Courier:
-"I actually do believe that Mrs. Jibson thinks more of her dog than she does of her children." "Well, if you lived next door to the Jibson young ones, as I do, you wouldn't blame her much."-Indianapolis Journal.

-Beyond a Theory .- Moddlin-"Now my theory is-hic-thash man can drink reasonable-hic-quantity and not-hic-get dranksh". Dinsmore-"Well, it is a condition, and not a the ory, which confronts you now."-I'uch.

-Fuddy-"How d'ye do, Duddy? must tell you a smart thing my baby Duddy-"Sorry I can't stop to hear it; but I'm in an awful hurry. By the way, my dog-" Fuddy-"Come to think of it, I'm in a tearing hurry, too. So long!"-Boston Transcript

-At the Ball.-Kate-"Are you engaged for the next dance?" Fanny-Kate (looking at her pro-Yes." gramme)-"You don't mean to say that lumsy Swington is going to dance with you?" Fanny-"No: but he's go-ing to try to."-Detroit Free Press.

-When M. Seguler was put forward for first judge of the court of appeals, he was presented to Napoleon, who said: "But you are young for such an office, sir. What is your age?". "The same as that of your majesty when you won the battle of Marengo. answered Seguier. He received the appointment.

appointment.

—"Lady, could you give a poor man a cup of coffee?" Mrs. Nuwife--"No. breakfast is all over." "Well, I'll say this, that I've tramped for two years, and it's the first place that I've smelled genuine, first-class coffee yet." "Never mind your feet; they don't look muddy. Just sit down here at the table. Do you take cream and sugar?"-Inter

-Once, when Judge Williams was presiding in the supreme court at Burlington (says the Green Bag), Jacob Maeck was making an argument, when he was told by the presiding judge to omit discussing the question, as it had been decided. Mr. Maeck inquired. "Where?" in the Tenth Vermont." said Mr. Maeck, putting his hand to his ear. "In the Tenth Vermont." repeated the judge. Mr. Maeck, very gravely bowing, replied: "I will buy the book, your honor."

## THE FOUR STEPS. Progress in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel

In summing up the progress of the nineteenth century in the manufacture of iron and steel, it may be confidently asserted that the four great strides have been: The introduction of the hot blast into the blast-furnace process; the application of the cold blast by Bessemer to convert liquid pig into wrought iron and steel: the production, by means of the regenerative furnace, of steel on the open hearth, and the basic process, which goes so far in the elimination of phosphorus in treating the impure pigs.

There is another important family of

steels which is of growing importance

in the mechanic arts. This is the group

of alloy steels. Some of the most important discoveries in metallurgy are likely to be made in the development of these very remarkable and as yet half-understood compounds. The influence on a large mass of one metal by even a trace of another metal or metalloid, profoundly modifying all its physical properties, is one of the most curious facts in one of the most curious and intricate of sciences. The paramount value of the carton compound within the ranges of true steel is that it raises all the virtues of iron to a higher power, or, to put it more exactly, it does not augment any one physical property of the metal to the serious detriment of another. This characteristic ceases in the alloy steels. and the law of compensation in every case demands its "pound of flesh." It is a matter of give and take. When manganese, nickel, chromium, or any foreign metal enters iron as a component, whether in the presence or ab sence of carbon, it adds to one property of the metal what it steels from some other. Yet chrome steal, manganese steel or nickel steel, has each its marked specific value fitting an industrial need, and we have only begun to test the possibilities which loom before the imagination in this direction. Specialism promises to be the key to metallurgical advance, as it is, indeed the vital condition of all the arts and sciences of the age. A glance at the physical properties of metals will throw some light on this interesting subject -R. R. Bowker, in Harper's Magazine.

A section foreman at Fond du Lac.

Wis., has gained notoriety. Section foremen have instructions to dispose of all stock killed along the line by the cars. Recently a cow was killed, and the superintendent wired the fore-man: "Cow killed at —. What disposition?" The foreman scratched his head and wrote the answer: "Cow killed had kind disposition."—Elpira FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS

-Potato Omelet.-Add to one-half pint boiled potato cubes a little salt, three well-beaten eggs and four table-spoonfuls of milk. Fry and serve the same as any omelet.—Fireside.

-Frosting Without Eggs -- One cupful of granulated sugar, five table-spoonfuls of milk; boil four or five minutes till it threads from the spoon. Flavor as desired. Add chocolate or not. Stir till right thickness for spreading. This is fine-grained, white (if chocolate is not used) and delicious -Good Housekeeping.

—A flaxseed lemonade is excellent

for a cold. Try a small quantity at first. To do this take a pint of water and add two small tablespoonfuls of the seed, the juice of two lemons, not using the rind and sweeten to taste. When too pasty, the mixture may be diluted with water.
--Potato Salad.—Boil half a dozen

good sized potatoes. While hot cut into small pieces, season with pepper and salt and a few bits of onion very finely shredded. Fry a few slices of bacon and pour the bacon fat over the potatoes together with a half teacupful of vinegar. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs. If liked so prepared the bacon may be cut fine and strewed over the salad.-Orange Judd Farmer Agriculturist.

-Anchovy Toast.-This very epicurean supper dish must be served very hot with plenty of cayenne or paprika and lemon juice to taste. Toast some neat discs of bread cut with a pastry cutter to a size a trifle larger than a silver dollar, butter and spread with anchovy paste. Lay on each a slice of hard boiled egg, and sprinkle with a little parsley minced almost as fine as dust .- American.

-- Cod liver oil taken internally is very helpful in chronic rheumatism. A tea made of the bark of prickly ash is a country remedy, which may be helpful. Guaiac lozenges made up with a confection of black currants are not disagreeable, and have about the same effect as the prickly ash; both improve the nutrition of the body. Two to five grains of guaiac resin may

be put in each lozenge.-N. Y. Witness. -Fish Macaroni.-Take as much cooked fish as is required, and remove all the bones and every particle of skin. Break the fish into small pieces, and mix with an equal quantity of boiled macaroni, also in small bits, adding pepper and salt and as much grated cheese as desired. When mixed. place it in a baking-dish, grate a little cheese over the top, and put a few small bits of butter over it. Bake in a brisk oven and serve very hot.-Wo-

man's Home Journal. -Fish a la Reine.-Pick two pounds of any cold fresh fish into small pieces. Put two ounces of butter in a frying pan: let melt and add two tablespoon-fuls of sifted flour. Mix and thin with a pint of sweet milk. Add the fish, with a teacup of chopped mushrooms, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Stand the frying pan over a kettle of water until the fish is heated. Beat the yolks of two eggs and mix in the

stew. Serve in shells.—Harper's Bazar. -Lemon Cheese Cakes -One-quarter pound of good sweet butter, with as little salt in it as possible (the English use fresh butter altogether for the purposc), one pound of granulated sugar, the juice of two large, juicy lemons and the rind of one, one-quarter gill of cold water. Place in a stone jar and set it in a pan of boiling water over a slow fire. After the sugar has melted, add two eggs well beaten. Keep the water in the pan boiling for half an hour, or until the mixture in the jar thickens. It must be stirred constantly after the eggs are added .- Detroit

## GENTLEMEN COLONISTS. Some Reasons Why They Have Failed in

A correspondent of the "Times" writing from Manitoba, remarks that the sons of gentlemen who go out to settle as farmers get very unsatisfactory results. They rely on remittances from home instead of trusting to their own energy, end, in many cases, having done badly and become embarrassed, end by becoming loafers at the

township bar. That is the general experience, though, of course, there have been exceptions, and Uruguay could tell an even worse tale of failure than Manitoba. There are many reasons for it. One is that the young men sent out are often those who have been a little wild at home, and a man is not cured of incipient taste for drink or bad company by finding himself in a country where his friends and relatives can ex-

ercise no supervision over him. Another is that an educated man, finding solitude intolerable in times when work is slack, is apt to escape to the nearest town where there is a gentlemen's club, and this, though it is a mild form of extravagance, wastes his reserve fund and puts him at a disadvantage with his neighbors who stick

to their holidngs. Then, again, ordinary farming has a great deal of dirty work about it, which your gentleman dislikes, and depends for success on the capacity to drive hard bargains, which the gentleman is generally deficient in. The best cure, as the "Times" correspondent suggests, would be for every educated man to take out his sister with him. Probably she would marry and leave him in a year, but in that case he would only require to marry the other man's sister after a time. - West-

minster Budget. Dower Chests of Olden Days.

In Holland the dower chest once formed a part of every bride's equipment. Less portable, but more sightly than the "Saratoga" trunk, it fulfilled its purpose with grace and dignity. passing down as an heirloom from generation to generation. The modern chest is an easy thing to secure, but these the up-to-date girl holds in disdain; her chest must be really antique, of carved oak, of English or Flemish make, or elaborately inlaid with marqueterie of colored woods and dated cr initialed with figures and characters loquent of other times and manners. There are very few of the genuine oldfashioned "dower chests" to be seen on this side of the Atlantic. One of them in this city is a very massive af-fair, weighing several hundred pounds

Straightening It Out. Primus (to comparative stranger)— Do you see that handsome lady over

Secundus—Sir, that is my wife Primus—O—or—well, you see a